

THE DAILY FIGHTER

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November 1st

Washington had to halt
unconditionally all bombard-
ments against the D.R.V.N.

PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH APPEALS TO THE NATION

Fellow-countrymen and fighters
all over the country,

UNDER the impact of the great
victories won by our armed
forces and people in both zones,
especially in the South since early
spring this year, the United States
government was forced on Nov. 1st,
1968 to end unconditionally its bomb-
ing and shelling on the whole terri-
tory of the Democratic Republic of
Viet Nam.

Indeed, four years of incredibly
heroic fighting of our armed forces
and people have yielded tremendous
results: more than 3,200 aircraft shot
down, hundreds of war vessels, big
and small, set afire, the U.S. war of
destruction against the North of our
country brought to naught.

It is a victory of very momentous
significance for our people's great
resistance against American aggression,
for national salvation.

The American imperialists had
mistakenly expected that with the
shattering destructive power of bombs and
sauges they would be able to weaken
the North, prevent the flow of support
from the great rear to the great front
and impair the fighting strength of the
South. But in fact, in the course of
the North's fight against the American
aggressor, its all-round strength has
never ceased growing, nor its
wholehearted assistance to the liberation
struggle of their valiant Southern
fellow-countrymen. Similarly, our
Southern risk-and-life's unity, force
and successes have been increasing
at the same rate as the intensity
of their struggle against U.S. aggres-
sion.

Our achievement can be ascribed
to our Party's sound revolutionary
line, our people's patriotism, the
strength of their oneness and determi-
nation to win, and the fine socialist
regime. It goes to the common credit
of our armed forces and people in
both zones, South and North. It is
also a victory won by the people of
the brother socialist countries and our
friends on the five continents.

On this occasion, on behalf of the
Party and the Government, I warmly
praise our fellow-countrymen and
fighters all over the country, and
sincerely thank the brother socialist
countries, friendly countries far and
near and the world peoples, including
the progressives in the U.S.A., for
their great help and for their sympathy
and support.

Dear fellow-countrymen and fight-
ers,

WE have defeated the war of
destruction of the American
imperialists in the North.
But this is not an isolated victory.
The American imperialists are very
obdurate and perfidious. They talk of
"peace" and "negotiation" but still
wage dark aggressive designs. More
than a million American, puppet and
satellite troops are still daily commit-
ting heinous crimes against our Southern
compatriots.

Therefore, the sacred duty of our
entire people at present is to stiffen
our determination to fight and win
our resolve to liberate the South,
defend the North and achieve ulti-
mate peaceful national reunification.

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STATEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM

OVER the past 14 years, in
disregard of its pledge con-
cerning the Geneva Agree-
ments on Viet Nam, the United
States has been ceaselessly inter-
vening in, and pursuing an aggression
against, the southern part of Viet
Nam in an attempt to turn it into a
U.S. neo-colony and military base
and to prolong the partition of Viet
Nam. Since the beginning of 1965, it
has committed a U.S. expeditionary
corps and satellite troops to South
Viet Nam to step up the war of
aggression there; at the same time
it has carried out air and naval
bombardments against the Demo-
cratic Republic of Viet Nam in the
hope of reversing its losing position,
extricating itself from the South
Viet Nam quagmire and subduing the
Vietnamese people.

Under the clearheaded leadership
of the South Viet Nam National
Front for Liberation, our Southern
compatriots have been fighting with
extraordinary gallantry, inflicting
heavy failures on the enemy, winning
ever greater victories, especially since
the general offensives and simultane-
ous uprisings of Spring 1968, and
have driven the U.S. imperialists
deep into a passive and defensive
position, and shaken to its founda-
tions the puppet administration and
army.

The North Vietnamese people have
put up a heroic resistance against
the war of destruction waged by the
U.S. imperialists, prevented them from
attaining its objectives and caused
them very serious setbacks and the

loss of over 3,200 modern aircraft.
In the midst of war, the Democratic
Republic of Viet Nam has not ceased
growing up, her economic and mili-
tary potentials have been constantly
strengthened, and national unity has
become more solid than ever.

The fraternal socialist countries,
the peace-loving people in the world
and progressives in the United States,
standing on the side of justice, have
been resolutely supporting the Viet-
namese people against the aggression
of the U.S. imperialists, which has
aggravated the latter's isolation.

Confronted with a desperate situa-
tion in Viet Nam and tremendous
difficulties arising from the Viet
Nam war, and under the pressure
of world and American opinion, the
U.S. Government has been forced
to announce a total cessation of air,
naval and artillery bombardments
against the Democratic Republic of
Viet Nam.

The fact that the United States
has had to unconditionally stop the
bombardments on the entire terri-
tory of the Democratic Republic of
Viet Nam after piling up in four
years monstrous crimes against the
Northern people, and after blocking
the progress of the Paris conversa-
tions for five months constitutes a
great victory of the Vietnamese
people in both zones. It is also a
great victory of the socialist camp,
the national liberation movement
and the peace movement, a great
victory of the peoples throughout

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BIG VICTORY, HEAVY AND GLORIOUS TASKS

Nhan Dan's editorial — Nov. 3, 1968

AFTER 14 heroic and
victorious years the
Vietnamese people's
struggle against U.S.
aggression, for national
salvation, has entered a new
period beginning with the
general offensives and wide-
spread uprisings on Jan. 30,
1968. Since then, fired by
new motifs, our valiant great
front has recorded still greater
all-round victories.

In perfect coordination
with the South Viet Nam
liberation forces and people,
the Northern armed forces
and people have fought with
great efficiency and constant
success, resulting the total of
U.S. aircraft shot down over
North Viet Nam to over 3,200.

During nearly six months
of official talks with the U.S.
side in Paris, the voice of

justice and the reasonable
position of the D.R.V.N.
Government have been brought
out in fuller relief and have
won active support from
progressive public opinion in
the world.

In obstinately keeping up
its war of aggression and
destruction, the U.S. has
sustained bitter defeats in
Viet Nam. Moreover, it has
not with very serious diffi-
culties in both its "global
strategy" and home policy.
In the world, the U.S. had
become increasingly isolated.
At home, the U.S. ruling
circles have tangled against
enormous difficulties arising
from a financial and economic
crisis as well as disturbances
caused by lack of order and
security, and racial discrimi-
nation.

(Continued page 3)

South Viet Nam

*** PUPPET ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES
IN SAIGON, HUE, MY THO, TAN SON
NHAT AIRBASE AND FUEL TANKS AT
NHA BE POUNDED ON NOVEMBER 1.**

*** 5,500 Men Put out of Action, 80 Vehicles, 42 Helicopters,
36 Ships and Launches Destroyed, Downed, Sunk or
Damaged in 25 Provinces, from October 1 to 20.**

*** An LST with 400 Men Aboard,
Blown Up at My Tho.**

*** Guerillas' Fresh Successes in Ben
Tre, Tay Ninh and Thua Thien.**

*** 300 Enemy Casualties in Con Tien
Region.**

Up to Nov. 1st, 1968

3,243

U.S. aircraft were downed
in North Viet Nam

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That is why we insist with firmness

switch over to the discussion of other questions of interest to both parties so as to gradually reach a fair political settlement of the Viet Nam problem. The U.S. side is responsible for such a state of things. U.S. authorities, especially President Johnson, have recently clamoured about the so-called efforts of the United States towards an 'honourable' peace with a view to soothing the rising anti-war movement in the United States, deceiving U.S. voters on the eve of the presidential elections, and at the same time, announcing the

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—The reunification of Viet Nam be attended to by the people of the two zones, South and North, free from foreign intervention.

Our people will undoubtedly win!

November 3, 1968

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It is clear that the present Saigon administration is only an instrument which the U.S. imperialist aggressors are using to implement neo-colonialism in South Viet Nam. It is pursuing a policy which clashes with all legitimate aspirations of the South Vietnamese people. It represents nobody

To reach a fair political settlement of the Viet Nam problem, the U.S. Government should renounce all schemes for intervention and aggression against Viet Nam, and respect the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights. So long as the United States persists in its aggression against Viet Nam, the Vietnamese people will fight on till total victory.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam warmly commends the people throughout the country who, united as one man, have been fighting with boundless courage and with immense success. The fact that the United States has

Let our heroic South Vietnamese fellow-countrymen raise higher their winning position and their position of strength in the current period of general offensives and uprisings, win through all difficulties and obstacles, and unflinchingly fight until complete victory, build an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prosperous South Viet Nam, and ultimately realize peaceful national

South Vietnamese people's right to settle themselves their own affairs in accordance with the Political Programme of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, without any foreign interference.

The Vietnamese people will surely be victorious!

*The U.S. imperialist aggressors
will inevitably be defeated!*

*Long live a peaceful, united,
independent, democratic and pros-
perous Viet Nam!*

Hanoi, November 2, 1966

Editor's Note. — By October 21, 1968, the arms

my last visit around *Th*. The village had ranked among the finest of Quang Binh province, with a landing stage teeming with boats, lush green, orange groves, and coey cottages roofed with red tiles. This was now a thing of the past. From *H*. hamlet to *T*. hamlet, there was nothing but bomb craters, bomb splinters, and heaps of rubble. The peasants

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By firmly pursuing a sound political and military line, upholding revolutionary heroism, strengthening nation-wide unity, working with the people, and

At President Ho Chi Minh's hour of death, the people of North Vietnam appeal: "our achievement can be ascribed to Our Party's sound revolutionary line, our people's revolutionary spirit, our people's heroic and determined determination to win, and the false socialist regime. It goes to the common credit of our armed forces and the people of North Vietnam and South Vietnam. It is also a victory won by the people of the brother socialist countries and the socialist countries and the people of the five continents."

FOLLOWING U.S. unconditional cessation of the bombardments on North Viet Nam, the D.R.V.N. Government has declared:

"After the unconditional ending of U.S. bombardments on the entire territory of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam will be ready to discuss the participation with a status of full independence and equality of the representatives of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation

Nam will discuss with the U.S. side "other problems of concern to the two sides" with a view to reaching a settlement of the Vietnam problem. In agreement with the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front, the National Front of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam declares its readiness to participate in a joint conference of attendance with capable representatives of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the National Front of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, National Front for Liberation, the United States and the Saigon administration.

NGUEN XAO had laid down his life! I was dumbfounded when Comrade Ngai broke to me that piece of sad news even though I had been aware all time of the necessity of sacrifices. I remembered a

STORY...

kind, the N.F.L. appears as the most legitimate and loyal representative of the South Vietnamese people, and the most truthful interpreter of their intricate thoughts, con-

peace, independence, democracy, neutrality and prosperity of the South Vietnamese people. The voice of the N.F.L. is that of truth concerning the South Viet Nam problem. The

of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and the four points of the unshakable unity of the 31 million people of Viet Nam. Still reluctant to give up its old policy of isolationism on South Viet Nam, the U.S. will bring representatives of the Saigon administration to the U.S. to discuss Our people and world public opinion have long pointed out that the Saigon puppet administration is a tool of imperialism created by the U.S. to oppress our people. The Thieu-Kieu clique are only a few parasites on the Vietnamese body. They utterly trash the legitimate aspirations of the Vietnamese people and the basic rights of the Vietnamese nation. The foreign policy of the South Viet Nam, focusing on the U.S., is a policy of submission and abject surrendering and a policy of running a strong and all their counter-

THE U.S. imperialists have suffered heavy setbacks in both parts of our country, but they remain very stubborn, and reluctant to change their policy. They are engaged in a new campaign against our country. At present, more than one million U.S. troops and satellite troops are engaged in a series of military crimes against our comrades in South Viet Nam, and they are raising a bayonet about the heads of the Paris talks. The U.S. is intensifying its acts of war in the southern part of our country. Our people's fight still faces

man, with a
and a gentle
and met him for
time one wintry
about the team of ferrymen
on the river L. But I had
not yet finished writing my
report when the sad news
came of his death.

The Americans had been trying to knock the ferry out of existence, and had used incredible quantities of bombs to do this. They had imagined a new type of aircraft to drop bombs on mines into the river. The village committee had discussed counter-measures with the ferryman's team for long days, and had come up with plenty of ways to cope with the mines, but all the time the Americans had two other men, Le Lo and Nguyen A, came forward. A few were married and had children. They were Le Thung and Thayer of the village committee accompanied by a militia team. The leading party. A militia team headed by the Party secretary and a militiaman, and the village committee went to the boat. The tiny sampans with

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* One mau equals 3.60 square meters.

as great rear base of the struggle against U.S. aggression.

one step toward President Ho Chi Minh's beloved leader, has taken in his appeal: "I have duty of our people at present is to determine to liberate the South, defend the North, achieve ultimate national reunification as a single Vietnam on our style, continue our fight until we win out."

history, the people have recorded
our feats of arms
against invaders. Our
defiance of dauntless
forces of our great
land is being brought
to the present
day in the present
struggle against U.S.
for national sal-
vation of our coun-
try, for the sake of
our country in the

We are enjoying the active support of the socialist countries, the Communist Workers' Parties, the revolutionary national liberation movement and the forces engaged for world and social progress. This support is consonant with the conscience of our time, the trend of history and the demands of a new kind of humanity.

That is only our victory. That not only be a source of boundless enthusiasm and revolutionary energy in our country, but also arouse well-justified and healthy suspicion all over the world.

great victories of our South Vietnamese in those of the Northerners. Under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government, the people

RAISING still higher their winning position and upholding the spirit of offensive, let all our armed forces and people dash forward and bring to complete victory the resistance to U.S. aggression, for national salvation

ON THE LARGE SOUTHERN FRONT

Military Operations

4th SOUTH VIET NAM GUERRILLA WARFARE CONFERENCE ENDS IN SUCCESS

In the small hours of November 1, the P.L.A.F. shelled many targets in downtown Saigon — Gio loe, in Hue, and My Tho. Moored on the Mekong river, a boat was blasted by mines and an L.S.T. with 400 G.I.s on board was blasted by mines and suffered heavy damage. Tan Son Nhut airbase and the fuel depots at Nha Be were plastered with big shells.

Nevertheless the activities of regional troops and guerrillas were given all prominence in last week's South Viet Nam military reports of the Giai Phong Press Agency. In the present revolutionary armed struggle of the South Vietnamese people against the American aggressors and their lackeys "guerrilla warfare" prevails indeed in military actions of the patriotic forces and largely contributes to the success of their arms. There lies the great significance of the Guerrilla Warfare Conference which ended in mid-October.

WESTERN press revealed that a little past midnight of October 1, the P.L.A.F. slammed shells on Saigon — Cho Lon. The targets hit were Gia Long Palace, seat of the puppet "government" and the Fifth District Police C.P. Near West of the city, Tan Son Nhut airbase, and the fuel port of Nha Be to the South-east. Military installations and fuel tanks were hit. Meanwhile, on the banks of the main arm of the Mekong river, at My Tho, 60 km from Saigon, a puppet military post reportedly received 35 shells while an L.S.T. landing craft with 400 G.I.s on board was blasted by mines. The ship, 17 metres long, used as floating base for U.S. mobile troops in the Mekong Delta, was seriously damaged. At least 47 G.I.s packed in their cabins were killed, wounded or reported "missing" and the ship was partly under water.

In Hue, at least about 15 shells fell on an enemy post on the night of Oct. 31. Western agencies announced.

THE fiercest ground battles took place between October 26 and 28 in Tay Ninh province where an American battalion had one company wiped out and two others badly mauled in Tang Kan region (10 km northeast of Tay Ninh). At least two companies were perished. Further south, in Ben Cat region, 45 km north of Saigon, 183 enemy troops were killed, 180 wounded, 5 tanks and armored cars destroyed and 2 choppers downed between October 24 and 29.

In Ben Tre province, Mekong Delta, between October 19 and 21, some elements of U.S. Division 9 and puppet troops suffered a new setback in Giang Trom and Mo Cay districts and lost 300 men, 100 out of action, 17 vessels sunk or burnt and 12 helicopters downed. In Tra Vinh and Bach Gia provinces, heavy losses were respectively 400 men wiped out, 6 vessels sunk or set afire, 4 choppers downed and 3 vehicles

destroyed between October 1 and 5, and 450 men, put on the ground (including 10 men who crossed over to our side), 3 choppers downed and 4 war vessels sunk between October 1 and 10.

Among other targets of the P.L.A.F. in Nam Bo were: Air base at Phuoc Ninh, between October 30 and 27, the Long Binh logistic complex, core of U.S. forces (October 20), Ea Tum camp, 10 km northeast of Saigon (October 26) and a sector and sub-sector C.P.s (October 23-29).

IN the Western High Plateaux, the P.L.A.F. pounded Ben Tre post near Duc Lap (October 23), a U.S. artillery position northwest of Kon Tum (October 26), a battalion of U.S. Division 4, 80 km south of Pleiku and another position near Dak To (October 26), base of U.S. para Brigade 173 at An Khe (October 30). The losses of the enemy in the ambushes laid by the guerrillas and regional troops on the roads linking this region to the coastal areas or crossing the Western High Plateaux from North to South (from October 10 to 15) were 100 casualties, 28 vehicles destroyed including 8 tanks and armored cars and 3 choppers downed.

North of Quang Tri province, the U.S. Marine and units of U.S. Marine Division 5 newly landed in South Viet Nam were violently intercepted in Cao Xa region from October 23 to 26 and lost at least 300 men and over ten dozen armored vehicles. Near Cao Viet port, on October 24 to 27, three LCU landing craft were sunk, blocking navigation on the canal for several days.

Between October 1 and 8, the guerrillas put out of action 400 enemy troops (mostly G.I.s) around Hue, and killed and wounded 400 G.I.s engaged in clearing operations south of Quang Tri province.

Southwest of Da Nang, on October 29, P.L.A.F. artillery pounded Thuan Duc outpost twice.

IN mid-October 1968, the 4th All-South Viet Nam Guerrilla Conference was held somewhere in South Vietnam's liberated zone. Miss Nguyen Thi Dinh, deputy C-in-C of the People's Liberation Armed Forces, delivered a report in the military situation and splendid exploits of guerrilla warfare, the highlights of which are as follows:

Over the past period, our armed forces and people have obtained unprecedentedly great and all-sided successes. Guerrilla warfare has contributed its substantial share to such brilliant results. It has gone through a new, vigorous and diverse development. It has encircled, attacked, decimated, wiped out a great amount of manpower and war means; it has particularly swept away enemy agents, spies and thugs at the grass-roots level, stretched the enemy thin, pinned them down, encircled them and pressured them and effectively helped the masses to rise up and seize power. It has realized broad masses of people from various nationalities, religious confessions, all walks of life in the towns, the countryside and mountain

areas. It has in particular brought into full play the role of women. Many elderly people and children have also volunteered for the fighting. Three combat forces — guerrillas, militia and armed masses — have come into being. This aggregate strength has constantly increased the capacity of guerrilla warfare of decimating and wiping out the enemy, and of launching vigorous and generalized attacks throughout South Viet Nam.

Guerrilla warfare has powerfully developed in nearly all towns, cities, townships providing fresh facilities for its own growth and consolidation and for its extension and sustained actions in the very U.S. puppet last dens, thus giving rise everywhere to keep-up generalized offensives and uprisings.

Together with the uprisings of the masses, and of puppet militarymen, it has brought about a situation in which the enemy is encircled, and is constantly under attack in temporarily occupied rural areas. It has given a strong impetus to armed uprisings, liberated large rural areas, enlarged our rear base,

and made it possible to mobilize more manpower and resources to serve the front.

The conference offered an opportunity for exchanges of valuable experiences on the organization and launching of guerrilla warfare, heard specific reports on guerrilla activities in Saigon, Cholon, Gia Dinh, Thua Thien, Ben Tre, Tra Vinh, Loc Ninh, Cu Chi, Duc Hoa, Binh Phu, Binh Duc, ... It also chose the provinces as standard bearers of the South Viet Nam guerrilla movement which were afterwards commended by the High Command of the P.L.A.F.:

1) Ben Tre, for its gallant simultaneous uprisings, victories over U.S. aggressors and its achievements in wiping out puppet troops and civil servants.

2) Tra Vinh, for its widespread uprisings, its perfectly coordinated team work in the accomplishment of exploits.

3) Thua Thien, for its heroic sustained offensives and uprisings.

NEW PROGRESS IN LIBERATED AREAS

THE PEOPLE ELECT THEIR OWN ADMINISTRATION

AS the puppet administration is collapsing and the people and armed forces of the South are keeping up their tempestuous attacks begun at Tet, the people in the liberated areas of South Viet Nam are zealously building up their own revolutionary administration, first of all by electing the People's Liberation Councils and People's Liberation Committees at all levels — village, district and province — through universal suffrage.

In the former stage of self-management the people of the South had already begun to a certain extent to exercise their right as masters of their own life and destiny. Relations among the people and the needs of their life and struggle were treated according to local customs and mores and regulations worked out at popular meetings.

But then the liberated areas were expanded and joined together into immense stretches. The time had come when centralized power to be set up, i.e. People's Liberation Councils and People's Liberation Committees elected through universal suffrage, aimed at concentrating all

will, all energies and adequately meeting the immense, complex and urgent needs of combat, production and everyday life. Those Councils and Committees are to be specialized agencies having a firm grasp of the situation, of revolutionary policies, of immediate and future requirements, in which ideas they can set forth. Discussions held there, resolutions and plans elaborated, so that activities in all fields may be coordinated by the people in the village, district, or province provided with uniform guidance and their strength combined. Progress then could take place in keeping with the tempo and needs of the whole region, the liberated areas become more consolidated, and the revolution advance faster towards victory.

Conscious of the usefulness of the building of revolutionary power, which will still further promote their right as masters of their own destiny, the people of the South have carefully prepared in the elections at all levels. Old folks, blind and weak-sighted people have been asked their children to help them to polling booths and urged all their relatives and neighbors to do so. Many said: "Today power is veritably in our hands. We must pool and

tend our efforts to organize with greater efficiency the fighting, production, and our life so as to serve the front better and safeguard our own power." Others said: "Each ballot cast is a bullet fired at the American aggressors and their lackeys."

The elections did not come off without difficulties and hardships. Enemy bombings, shelling and sweeps in many cases initiated the voting papers with blood. But the people of the South resolutely surged forward, "trading on the enemy's heads," to elect their revolutionary administration. During the election campaign and the voting, the task of building up the revolutionary administration was intensively wedded to that of fighting the enemy and defending the liberated areas. In Kien Phong, Tay Ninh, My Tho, for instance, in spite of intensified enemy actions and the floods, the people courageously held counter-raids were staged against the enemy. In many villages in Quang Nam and Ben Tre, enemy raids were launched on polling day. The guerrillas and the people, after casting their enemy's head on with their voting, in the Tay Nguyen, the returned

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